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WASHINGTON'S LETTERS ON AGRICULTURE.

[We noticed awhile since, the work recently published, containing Washington's Letters to Sir John Sinclair, on Agriculture, engraved from the original, so as to present perfect *fac similes* of the author's hand-writing. We append extracts from the Letters, and would again invite our friends to call at our office and inspect the work.—ED. FAR.]

Philadelphia, July 20th, 1794.

Sir—* * I have read with peculiar pleasure and approbation the work you patronize, so much to your own honor and the utility of the public. [He refers to Sinclair's Agricultural Survey of Great Britain.]

I am so much pleased with the plan and execution myself, as to pray you to have the goodness to direct your bookseller, to continue to forward them to me, accompanied with the cost, which shall be paid to his order, or remitted so soon as the amount is made known to me. When the whole are received, I will promote, as far as in me lays, the reprinting of them here.

I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country, than by improving its agriculture—its breeds of useful animals—and other branches of a husbandman's cares:—nor can I conceive any plan more conducive to this end than the one you have introduced. * *

Commons—Tithes—Tenantry, (of which we feel nothing in this country,) are in the list of impediments, I perceive, to perfection in English farming,—and taxes are heavy deductions from the profits thereof. Of these we have none, or so light as hardly to be felt. Your stile of Agriculture, it must be confessed, is in a stile superior, and of course much more expensive than ours, but when the balance at the end of the year is struck, by deducting the taxes, poor rates, and incidental charges of every kind, from the produce of the land in the two countries, no doubt can remain in which scale it is to be found.

It will be some time, I fear, before an Agricultural Society, with Congressional aids, will be established in this country,—we must walk, as other countries have done, before we can run. Smaller Societies must prepare the way for greater, but with the lights before us, I hope we shall not be so slow in maturation as older nations have been.

Our domestic animals, as well as our agriculture, are inferior to yours in point of size, but this does not proceed from any defect in the stamina of them, but to deficient care in providing for their support; experience having abundantly evinced that where our pastures are as well improved as the soil and climate will admit,—where a competent store of wholesome provender is laid up, and proper care used in serving it, that our horses, black cattle, sheep, &c., are not inferior to the best of their respective kinds which have been imported from England. Nor is the wool of our sheep inferior to that of the *common* sort with you. As a proof:—after the Peace of Paris, in 1783, and my return to the occupations of a farmer, I paid particular attention to my breed of sheep, (of which I usually kept about seven or eight hundred.) By this attention, at the shearing of 1789, the fleeces yielded me the average quantity of 5 1-4 lbs. of wool,—a fleece of which, promiscuously taken, I sent to Mr Arthur Young, who put it, for examination, into the hands of manufacturers. These pronounced it to be equal in quality to the Kentish wool. In this same year, i. e. 1789, I was again called from my home, and have not had it in my power since to pay any attention to my farm,—the consequence of which is, that my sheep, at the last shearing, yielded me not more than 2 1-2 lbs. This is not a single instance of the difference between care and neglect. Nor is the difference between good and bad management confined to that species of stock; for we find that good pastures and proper attention, can and does, fill our markets with beef of 7, 8 and more hundred weight the four quarters; whereas from 450 to 500, (especially in the States south of this, where less attention has hitherto been paid to grass,) may be found about the average weight. * * * *

With great respect and esteem, &c.

GO: WASHINGTON.

Sir John Sinclair, Baronet.

WHENCE DO ANIMALS DERIVE THEIR FAT

The theory has lately been put forth by some European chemists, that such plants only as contain oil, or the elements of fat, can fatten animals. A late number of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, contains an article translated from the French, on the "Fatting of Cattle, and the Formation of Milk, by M. M. Dumas, Boussingault, and Payen." In this article, the theory above mentioned is strongly and elaborately defended. It is obvious that the subject involves a matter of great practical importance, viz: that of selecting the proper plants for the fattening of animals and the production of butter. The researches of the chemist and the philosopher, may be of service in deciding this point, though it appears to us that in the adoption of new theories, we should be careful that they are not opposed to well-established facts. A sensible writer has well remarked, that "perhaps nothing has done so much to discredit, amongst the mass of farmers, the probability of profitably making the science of chemistry available for the purposes of agriculture, as repeated assertions made by chemists, either at variance with, or only partially founded on facts" It strikes us that the article to which we allude, is in some particulars obnoxious to this charge.

In advocating the theory that animals have not been known to fatten on food devoid of fat, it is stated that hogs have not been known to fatten on potatoes! At the closing of the article, the writer gives a summary of the conclusions arrived at, among which it is laid down, "that potatoes, mangold wurzel, and carrots, only fatten so far as they are joined with products containing fat substance, such as straw, the seeds of cereal plants, bean, or oil cake." It will hardly be necessary to refer to particular cases to show that this conclusion is at variance with facts—the experience of many a Yankee, and we doubt not that of many an Irishman, contradicts it. Are there not to be found many persons who have fattened animals on potatoes or carrots? We have often fattened animals on potatoes, with no additional food than such a quantity of straw or hay as was necessary to give proper distension to the bowels, and assist the animal to "raise the cud," and never saw better beef than from cattle thus fed. In some of the cases we have in mind, the whole quantity of food given, besides the potatoes, would not have been sufficient to sustain the animal in ordinary condition. So in regard to hogs, we have known many cases where the accumulation of fat could be attributed to nothing else but potatoes. We cannot cite cases where potatoes were the *only* food given, but the quantity of other kinds would never have fattened them.

The experiment to which these French chemists refer in support of their theory, if well conducted in other respects, must, in our opinion, have been made with an inferior breed of hogs.

In a note attached to the article upon which we have made the above comments, is a remark in relation to the effect of carrots when given to milch cows, to which we wish to call the attention of our readers. It is said, "This sort of food [carrots] is reserved for those cows which are not so good milkers, and whose milk it is wished *still farther to improverish*, in order that it may serve as a substitute for woman's milk." Now we would inquire whether anything like the effect here indicated, is known to follow the use of carrots for cows in this country? So far as we are acquainted, the effect of carrots is believed to be to make the milk *richer* instead of poorer.—*Alb. Cult.*

It is said there still exists a thorn in Palestine known among botanists by the name of the *Spina Christi*, or Thorn of Christ, and supposed to be the shrub which afforded the crown worn by our Saviour before his crucifixion. It must have been very fit for the purpose, for it has many sharp prickles, well adapted to give pain; and as the leaves greatly resemble those of ivy, it is not improbable that the enemies of the Messiah chose it from its similarity to the plant with which Emperors and Generals were accustomed to be crowned, so that there might be derision, insult and calumny meditated in the very act of punishment.—*Western Far. & Gard.*

The same most destructive kind of caterpillar which ravaged many orchards last spring in this vicinity, and called by most persons the *Measuring Worm*, from its doubling its body up in its movement forward, again made its appearance this season, and has in many orchards left not one particle of vegetation. Our enemies of this kind seem to be increasing on us, but we must not be discouraged, but persevere in our efforts to overcome them. —*Ib.*

ATTENTION TO ORCHARDS.

Clean out your orchards. Let no branches lie scattered around. If in crops, let the tillage be thorough and clean. In plowing near the tree be careful not to strike deep enough to lacerate the small roots and fibres. An orchard should be tended with a *cultivator* rather than a plow, and the space immediately about the tree should be worked with a hoe. Look to the fence corners, and grub out all bushes, briars, and weeds. A fine orchard with such a ruffle around it, is like a handsome woman with dirty ears and neck.

Pruning may still be performed. Those who are raising young orchards ought not to prune at *any* particular time between May and August, but *all along* the season, as the tree needs it. If a bad branch is forming, take it out while it is small; if too many are starting, rub them out while so tender as to be managed without a knife and by the fingers. If an orchard is rightly educated from the first, there will seldom be a limb to be cut off larger than a little finger, and a penknife will be large enough for pruning. In the west there is more danger of pruning too much, than too little. The sun should never be allowed to strike the inside branches of a fruit tree. Many trees are thus very much weakened and even killed if the sun is violently warm. Over-pruning induces the growth of shoots at the root, along the trunk, and all along the branches.

Grub up suckers, and clear off from large and well established trees all side-shoots. After a tree is three inches in diameter through the stem, it may be kept entirely free of side-shoots. But young trees are much assisted in every respect, except appearance, by letting brush grow the whole length of their stem, only pinching off the ends of the whips, if they grow too rampantly. In this way the leaves afford great strength to the trunk, and prevent its being spindling or weak-fibred.

Scour off the dead bark, which, besides being unsightly, is a harbor for a great variety of insects, and affords numerous crevices for water to stand in. We have, already, in a former number, recommended soft soap, thinned with urine to the consistence of paint, as a wash for trees; we have seen nothing better.

Examine Grafts if any have been put in. See if the wax excludes the air entirely; rub out all shoots which threaten to overgrow and exhaust the graft; if it is growing too strongly, it must be supported, or it will blow out in some high wind.

Look out for Blight.—The late frosts this spring, have left their effects in all the orchards in this region. We see on every hand patches of dry leaves hanging on the tips of branches in apple, pear, quince, and cherry trees. All trees that have up to this time, shown no indications of blight, will be safe for the season. But those which have shown the affection may be expected to continue to break out through the season. It is all important to use the knife freely; for although there is no contagion from tree to tree, yet the diseased sap will, in the same tree, be conveyed from part to part over the whole fabric. But prompt pruning will remove the seat and source of the evil.

Where a branch is affected, cut chips out of the bark along down for yards; indeed, examine the limb entirely home to the trunk, and you may easily detect any spots which are depositories of this diseased sap, which, by its color, and whol appearance, will be identified by the most unpracticed eye. Cut every thing a-low and aloft, that has this feculent sap in it, even if you take off the whole head by the trunk, and leave only a stump; for, the stump may send new shoots; but if the tree is spared from false tenderness you will lose it, bough, trunk, and root.—*Indiana F. & Gardener.*

AN APOLOGUE OR APPLE-LOGUE.

Two men planted out each one hundred apple trees. In six or seven years they began to bear. One had spared no pains to bring his orchard into the highest condition. He had constantly cultivated the soil about them, scraped off the rough bark, washed them with urinated soap, picked off every worm and nursed them as if they had been children. The other, pursuing a cheaper plan, simply let his trees alone; but the moss, and canker worms took his place and attended to them every year. When the orchards began to bear, the careful man had the best fruit, and the careless man covered his folly by cursing the nurseryman for selling him poor trees. In a year or two the careful man had two bushels to the other's one from each tree. Not to be outdone, the latter determined to have as many apples as the former, and set out another hundred trees. By and bye, when they bore, the other orchard had so improved that it produced twice as many yet; another hundred trees were therefore planted. In process of time the first orchard of one hundred trees still sent more fruit to market than the three hundred trees of the careless man, who now gave up and declared that he never did have luck, and it was of no use to try on his soil to raise good fruit.

1. When a man is too shiftless to take good care of two horses, he buys two more, and gets from the four what he might get from two.

2. A farmer who picks up a cow simply because it is not an ox, and *is* nominally lactiferous, and then lets the creature work for a living, very soon buys a second, and a third, and a fourth, and gets from them all, what he should have had from one good one.

3. A farmer has one hundred acres. Instead of getting seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre, he gets forty and makes it up by cultivating twice as many acres; instead of thirty bushels of wheat he gets twelve, and puts in acres enough to make up; instead of making one hundred acres do the work of three hundred, he buys more land, and allows three hundred to do only the work of one hundred.

4. A young woman, with a little pains, can have three times as many clothes as she needs, and then not look so well as a humble neighbor who has not half her wardrobe; wherefore, we close with some proverbs made for the occasion:

Active little is better than lazy much.

Carefulness is richer than abundance.

Large farming is not always good farming, and small farming is often the largest.—*Ib.*

From the Saturday American.

LIGHTNING RODS.

I will consider the several queries proposed in your favor of August 30th, in order.

1. "Do the square rods possess any superiority over the round ones as conductors of electricity?"

Farady, one of the best authorities on electricity, asserts that the conducting power of a rod is proportioned to its *mass* or quantity of matter, and not to its surface; and the same doctrine is assumed by an English writer, in "Sturgeon's Annals of Electricity." It is admitted that the fluid pervades only the surface; still it is maintained that the conducting power depends on the mass. I have not in my possession any set of experiments which authorizes the opinion of Farady, but *he* doubtless had, or he would not have asserted it to be a fact. If this doctrine be true, then so long as the mass is the same, it is of no consequence whether the rod is square or round.

2. Are a *number* of points attached to the extremity of a rod preferable to *one?*"

According to the experiments of Earl Stanhope, made more than sixty years ago, a *single* needle will discharge a leyden jar more rapidly than a bundle of the same, and in conformity with this, a single point is generally used for the termination of lightning rods in Europe, and I believe one is preferable to several—especially where they diverge from such other as they commonly do. In the lightning rods constructed by a skilful manufacturer in this city, the upper termination is formed by a sharp copper splindle, at the base, of the same diameter as the rod—say an inch or three-fourths of an inch. This is permanently gilded by the electrotype process. It makes a beautiful finish, as may be seen in the rods recently erected in the new library of Yale College. The joint where the spindle is attached to the rod is as perfect as possible—a cylindrical projection on the spindle, nicely turned, fitting closely into a hole in the end of the rod, nicely bored. All the parts of a rod should be fitted by joints as close as this. Many rods have proved defectice, within my knowledge, merely because the parts were united loosely by the *hook-and-eye* joint.

3. "Are *tubes* to be preferred to solid cylinders, on account of the greater surface exposed?"

If Farady's doctrine, that the conducting power is proportioned to the mass, is true, then the tubes of a given diameter, cannot be equal in power to solid rods.

4. "Do the *projecting points* placed along the whole length of a rod, and at right angles with it, in some form of conductors, increase the efficacy of the rods?"

In case a rod is well connected with the ground, so as to deliver the charge freely, I think such points are unnecessary, so far as they are opposed to dissipate the charge, and therefore, to render it less dangerous than when it traverses the rod in a concentrated state. They are sometimes appended on the idea of inviting or directing a lateral or horizontal charge; but I have never seen any well attested fact of their utility in such cases. It appears to me of great importance to preserve all possible simplicity and cheapness in the construction of rods, else we cannot hope for their being generally used. Hence, any appendage that is not decidedly advantageous, ought to be avoided.

5. "Are not vanes, balls and ornaments, which are often placed on rods, obstructions to the fluid?"

I think these appendages do not generally effect the efficacy of a rod.

6. "Should not lightning rods have a clean, smooth surface; and would not a coating of *tin* be beneficial?"

I do not suppose it to be important that the surface should be *smooth;* but it ought to be free from *rust,*—which greatly impairs the conducting power of iron. A coating of black paint—the basis of which is charcoal, (a good conductor,) or, better, a

galvanized surface—which is not liable to oxidize, is essential to the permanent efficacy of a rod.

The most essential points in the construction of a rod, appear to me to be these; that the rods should project sufficiently high above surrounding objects, and terminate in a bright metallic spinale,—that its parts should have as perfect continuity as possible, and that it should descend to the depth of a permanent moisture.

DENISON OLMSTED.

Yale College, Sept. 3, 1844.

STIRRING THE EARTH A RELIEF AGAINST DROUGHT.

Some entertain an idea that it is injurious to stir the soil when it is dry and the plants are suffering for want of rain. The error of this supposition is well exposed in an article written by the Hon. J. Lowell, headed '*Stirring the earth a relief against drought*,' republished from the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository in the New England Farmer, vol. xi. p. 92. The following is an extract:

In this extraordinary [very dry] season, I had a small patch of early potatoes, planted in a warm and sandy soil, purposely to procure an early crop; the soil was, at least, three quarters pure sand, mixed with some food for plants among the sand. The severe drought threatened a total loss of the crop. The potato stalks were feeble, drawn up, scarcely larger than goose quills, and I expected every day to see them wither; all hopes of a crop were abandoned. I thought they were the fair subjects of a *desperate* experiment. On one of the hottest and driest days, I gave them a thorough ploughing, passing the plough four times through each row; first ploughing two furrows from the hills, as near the roots as possible without throwing out the seed potatoes, and then returning the loam of earth instantly back by two other furrows. No rain intervened for ten days. In three days after the potatoes changed their color, they started afresh as if they had received the benefit of ample showers, while not a drop of rain had fallen.

'The dews, which were abundant, settled upon the new turned earth, while before the ploughing no moisture had been apparent.

'The last fact, though it cannot have escaped the notice of the most careless cultivator, has not been as yet explained. We can easily see that a soil rendered porous would more readily and easily convey its moisture to the roots. It becomes like a sponge, and is readily permeable, or rather readily permits the moisture to pass between the particles. But it is not yet understood why it attracts the moisture. Perhaps, however, it may be owing to its presenting a much greater surface to the moist air of the night. The fact, however, which is what *most concerns us*, is settled.—Perhaps some of the experiments of our distinguished countrymen Dr. Wells, a physician of London, who rendered himself distinguished by his remarks on dew, may tend to explain this fact, though it is not my purpose to examine the theory.

'Every man who feels an interest in the question can satisfy himself at once by stirring a small piece of earth in a time of severe drought, and if he does not find it in the morning more filled with moisture than the undisturbed ground in its vicinity, let him continue an unbeliever.

'But there is another mode, and it is one which I have hever heard suggested, by which I apprehend the stirring of the surface, and making it light and porous, is beneficial in great droughts. It is this: light porous bodies are bad conductors to heat: perhaps because they have more air between their interstices. The facts are familiar to us. Metallic bodies acquire an intense heat under the rays of the sun; so do stones in proportion to their density. The earth, when very compact, will become exceedingly hot, but garden loam, which is very porous, remains cool at noon day two inches below the surface. I believe, therefore, that moving the surface, and keeping it in a light and porous state enables it to *resist the heat of the sun's rays*; that the air between the particles of earth communicates the heat more slowly than the particles themselves do when in close contact.

'Such is my theory, but I am an enemy to theories. I slways distrust them: I look only to facts; and having observed that a slight covering of half an inch of sea weed would preserve my strawqbrries from drought, which can only arise from its lying so loose on the surface, I have been led to infer that the undoubted fact, that soil in a loose pulverized state resists drought, is owing to the same cause, to wit, the slowness with which the heat of rhe solar rays is communicated to the roots. But, the theory sound or unsound, I am persuaded that every farmer will find that the free use of his plough and hoe, in times of severe drought, will be of more value to him than as much manure as that labor would purchase. I have always been convinced from my experience as an horticulturist, that the great secret in cultivation consists in making the soil porous. In raising exotic plants we know it to be true, and our flower-pots are always supplied with soil the most porous which we can obtain. The farmer may borrow light from an occupation which he looks upon with disdain, but which serves to elucidate and explain the secrets of vegetation.'—*Complete Farmer.*

HOW TO RAISE TURKEYS.

The attention of our readers has been repeatedly called to the subject of raising poultry—in the vicinity of our large cities, perhaps no stock is so profitable. Some good practical hints may be taken from the following, which the editor of the New Jersey Journel gives as the result of considerable experience of his own. The young turkey is proverbially a tender chick, and it is a nice matter to know how to manage him properly.

We believe it is common among farmers to say that a turkey's head costs twice as much as its body is worth when fattened. This we do not believe to be true, if he be properly managed; but on the contrary, we believe that nothing can be raised and turned to so great a profit. But turkeys must have care, especially when young; but this care will not entrench on the business of the farmer, as it may be done by females or the younger branches of the family and besides, the little damage they may do to grass or other things, must not be magnified tenfold, as is usually the case. But by proper attention they will do no damage at all.

Before giving our rules to be observed in raising turkeys, let us draw a comparison. There are few farmers but can raise 100 turkeys—these 100 turkeys will weigh, when fattened, in December, upon an average, seven and a half pounds each, full dressed. We say *full dressed*, for it is the practice in some places to divest the turkey of nothing but its head and feathers, and then take it to market. A practice as uncivilized as it is disgusting. These hundred turkeys then will weigh 750 lbs., which in market are equal to 1,500 lbs. of pork. But if the male turkeys are kept until February or March, they will not only increase in weight, twice the amount of their feed, but the price in market will be much higher.

We will now give the rules to be observed in raising and fattening them, founded wholly on our experience. Turkeys intended for breeders, must be kept well during the winter. If put in good condition, however, in December, it takes but little feed to keep them so. Their nests for laying must be made with hay or oat straw, under cover, and be well protected from the weather, and from vermin. When incubation commences, the turkey must not be disturbed, and if she does not come from her nest for food and water, she must have both placed by her on her nest. When the young turkeys are hatched, they may be allowed to remain one day on the nest, or if removed, let them be sheltered in a warm place, and plenty of straw for them to set upon, for they are now extremely liable to take cold. The second day feed them with curds, or warm clabbered milk mixed with a little Indian or barley meal. They must be kept up and fed in this way for two or three days, and longer if the weather should be cold or rainy, but as soon as a warm and pleasant day comes, let them out at nine or ten o'clock, and shut them up at four: and this practice of letting them out and shutting up *must* be followed for five or six weeks, and on no account let them get wet. When a young turkey begins to droop, there is but little hope for it. There is no danger of keeping them too warm. When they are five or six weeks old, put a little grease on their heads to preserve them from lice.

At the age of six or eight weeks the turkey is more hardy, but still should not be exposed to rains or the damp nights, for a few weeks longer. If the farmer has a plot of grass let him enclose a yard with a high fence, and crop the wings of the old turkeys, and continue to feed them with clabbered milk, and whatever else he pleases that comes from the kitchen, such as broken bread, potatoes, and the like. If he has a clover field, as soon as it is mown, let them run on it, and they will live on young clover. And as soon as the crops are off the ground, say in August or September, let them range on the farm; but see to it, that they come to their roosting place at night, and have water.

In December the turkeys will be large enough to fatten, and for this purpose select as many as you please, and shut them up—next take to the mill, a few bushels of *ears* of Indian corn, and have it ground—then boil potatoes, and mix the meal with the scalding water and potatoes in a tub, say in the proportion of one bushel of potatoes to one peck or more of meal, and stir them well together, then let it cool, but give it to the turkeys as warm as they will bear it, and in two weeks and a half, they will be fat enough for market, and for an alderman's dinner.

We do not take this from books, but from several years' experience. We kept an exact account of the expense of raising and fattening a flock, and at the rate of ten cents a pound full dressed, we received $72, while our cost exclusive of sour milk, was less than $10. If any farmer does not wish to be at the *special* trouble of raising them, but should have a small flock to fatten, that have lived "in spite of wind and weather," let him adopt our rules of fattening and he will "save much corn." On a large farm, and with a large yard and a butter dairy with proper attention we believe it may be made a leading business to great profit.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

WORCESTER CO. CATTLE SHOW, &c.

The Worcester Agricultural Society propose to hold their 27th Cattle Show, Plowing Match, and Exhibition of Manufactures, at Worcester, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, 1845, at 9 o'clock, A. M. We extract the following from the premiums offered:

For Stock.

Class I. Bulls.

For the best Bull, not less than 1 year old, $7
the next best, 5
the next best, 5
For the best Bull Calf, from 4 to 12 months old, 3
the next best, 2
the next best, 1

Class II. Milch Cows.

For the best Milch Cow, not less than 4 years old, and from the stock of not less than 5 cows, owned and kept together from the 1st of June to the 1st of October, $10
For the next best, whether kept with others or alone, 7
next best, 5
next best, 4
next best, 3

Claimants, at the time of entry, will be required to file their certificate in writing, of the product of milk and butter made from the cow from the 10th to the 20th of June, and from the 10th to the 20th of September, ascertained in such a manner as may be entirely satisfactory. In cases where the milk is not made into butter, the quantity and weight of the milk must be stated; also, the time of the cow's calving, and the quality of the calf; and if the cow has had any other keeping than pasturing, of what kind and in what quantity it has been.

Class III. Heifers.

For the best 1 year old Heifer, $5
the next best, 4
the next best, 2
For the best 2 years old Heifer, 5
the next best, 4
the next best, 2
For the best 3 years old Heifer, with or without a calf, 8
the next best, 6
the next best, 4
For the best Heifer Calf, from 4 to 12 mos. old, 5
the next best, 3
the next best, 2

Class IV. Working Oxen.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, not less than 4 years old, regard being had to the strength, equality of match, and docility of the cattle, as well as to their size and appearance, $10
the next best, 8
the next best, 7
the next best, 6
the next best, 5
the next best, 4
the next best, 3

Class V. Steers.

For the best pair of 3 years old Steers, broken to the yoke, 8
the next best, 7
the next best, 6
the next best, 5
the next best, 3
the next best, 2
For the best pair of 2 years old Steers, $5
the next best, 3
the next best, 2
For the best pair of yearling Steers, 3
the next best, 2
the next best, 1

Class VI. Fat Cattle.

For the best Ox fitted for slaughter, regard being had to the mode and expense of fatting, 12
the next best, 10
the next best, 8
the next best, 5
For the best fat Cow, 10
the next best, 6
the next best, 4
For the best fat Steer, 10
the next best, 6
the next best, 4

Class VII. Sheep.

For the best Buck, without regard to breed, 4
the next best, 2
For the best lot of Ewes, not less than four in number, taken from a flock of not less than 16, 5
the next best, 2

Class VIII. Swine.

For the best Boar, not less than 5 months old, nor more than 2 years and 6 months old, 5
the next best, 3
For the best breeding Sow, not less than two years old, which shall have had at least two litters of pigs, 8
For the best breeding Sow, not less than one year old, which shall have had at least one litter of pigs, 5
the next best, 4
For the best weaned Pigs, not less than four in number, 5
the next best, 3

In awarding the premiums upon all stock, regard will be had to the manner and expense of raising and keeping; and the owner will be required to give a satisfactory account thereof to the appropriate committee, on the day of exhibition, as it is the intention of the Trustees to encourage stock which may not only *appear* best at the Show, but which in reference to the cost, is most profitable to the farmer.

Butter.

For the best Butter, not less than 20 lbs. $6
the next best, 5
the next best, 4
the next best, 3
the next best, 2

The owner of the butter must certify the quantity made in his dairy, and the number of cows kept between the first day of June and the first day of October.

Cheese.

For the best lot of Cheese, not less than 100 lbs., of the manufacture of the same person, $8
the next best, 6
the next best, 5
the next best, 4
the next best, 2

The above cheese must be made in the month of June, and a certificate of the fact must be filed when presented for exhibition.

For the best lot of old Cheese, not less than 100 lbs., of the manufacture of the same person, 6
the next best, 4

Root Crops.

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than 400 bushels, $10
the next greatest quantity, 5
For the greatest quantity of Carrots on one quarter acre, 8
the next greatest quantity, do., 5
For the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets on one quarter acre, 8
For the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga, 5

Rules.—It is understood that the quantity of land specified above, is, in each case, to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums, shall, with one other person, make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, of the following particulars, and shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor. The particulars are these:

1. The general state of the land in 1844.
2. The manner of cultivation in 1844.
3. The kind and quantity of manure used in 1844.
4. The product of the land in 1844.
5. The condition of the land in the spring of 1845.
6. The quantity and quality of manure used during the present season.
7. The mode of cultivation preparatory to sowing.
8. The quantity and quality of seed used.
9. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, cultivating, and harvesting the crop.
10. The amount of produce, ascertained by actual measurement after the whole is harvested.
11. The entire expense of the seeds, manure, labor and cultivation.
12. The value of the products.

At least, 40 bushels of the vegetables for which a premium is claimed, are to be weighed, and 56 pounds, free from dirt, without tops, will be considered a bushel.

Plowing Match.

As the Trustees believe that with one pair of well trained oxen and a skilful plowman, the work, for every useful purpose, on a good soil, may be sufficiently performed, they have thought proper to discontinue the premiums for plows with two yoke of oxen, which do the work at great additional expense of labor: they therefore offer for the best work with one yoke of oxen, driven by the plowman—

First plow and plowman,		$10
Second	do.	do. 9
Third	do.	do. 8
Fourth	do.	do. 7
Fifth	do.	do. 6
Sixth	do.	do. 5
Seventh	do.	do. 4
Eighth	do.	do. 3
Ninth	do.	do. 2
Tenth	do.	do. 1

As the great object of this part of the Exhibition is to excite emulation in the *construction* and *use* of the most important instrument of agriculture, the Plow, the competitors in the plowing match must not only own their respective plows and oxen, but the plows must be those which have been used on their farms not less than sixty days

previous to the Exhibition; and the plowman, if he be not the owner, must be a man employed on the owner's farm, by the month or year.

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

Amongst the agricultural discoveries of modern times, none perhaps deserves to rank higher than the invention of the subsoil plow. The value of this implement will, it is true, vary much with the nature of the earth to which it is applied, but in most situations we believe it to be one of the cheapest and most efficient means of improving the soil. It is a happy expedient, by which all the old opposition to deep plowing is at once removed. By this means, the earth can be stirred and mellowed to a great depth, whilst the shallow mould upon the surface is kept where it is most desirable to retain it. If any farmer is so *green* as to ask, what is the use of breaking up the soil below, we answer, that it is only pulverized earth that attracts and retains moisture. If a few inches below the surface, you have a compact clay, into which the roots of plants can never penetrate, when the exhausting heat of the summer sun has evaporated the moisture, as it will do for several inches, what is to support the plant? Oh! then we have a *drought*, as it is called; but if you will permit the roots to penetrate 15 to 20 inches into your subsoil, (and they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity,) they will then find inexhaustible supplies of moisture in which they may revel, secure from the withering rays of the fiery sun, which seek in vain to penetrate their storehouse.

But the prevention of drought is by no means all the benefit to be derived from subsoil plowing. Beneath that portion of the earth's surface which has been subjected to cultivation, lies a virgin soil, possessed of different but unexhausted, and frequently very valuable mineral properties. It sometimes happens that this soil in its primitive state, is very inimical to vegetation, but when freely operated upon by the atmosphere, it undergoes chemical changes that assimilate it to the most productive of the virgin soils that are found upon the surface. To this operation of the atmosphere, these slumbering stores of fertilization are exposed, by the breakening and loosening effect of the subsoil plow.

After the subsoil has been thus regenerated by the admission of the atmosphere into its bosom, it may be turned up with the greatest advantage, and gradually converted from *sub* to surface soil. In this way, not only will valuable mineral ingredients be eventually brought to the surface, where without injury they may be exposed still farther to the ameliorating influence of the atmosphere, but it also not unfrequently happens that into this subsoil has been filtered the salts of manure applied to the surface.

This is a very pretty theory, says the practical farmer, but what are the facts? The facts are numerous and incontrovertible. From time to time, we have recorded the most authentic statements of the wonderful effect of this process, and yet how few, comparatively, have adopted it. We remember last year we saw at the farm of Mr Joseph Sinton, near this city, one of the finest crops of turnips we ever beheld. Mr Sinton estimated that it would yield him double as much as he had ever gathered from the same quantity of land before, and this excess he attributed solely to a small subsoil plow that he had used in their cultivation; and a few days since we heard him declare, that if he could not get another, he would not take fifty dollars for this little implement.—*Southern Planter.*

THE POTATO BLIGHT AGAIN.

It grieves us to state that the blight which caused such destruction to the potato crop last year, has thus early commenced its ravages the present season. We have examined a field belonging to Gov. Lincoln, which, we are assured, exhibited a perfectly healthy appearance on the 31 inst. On the 5th, portions of the vines showed indications of disease, and on the 7th, about one-half of them were more or less shriveled, many of them shrunk to one-half their former dimensions, and some of the leaves already turned brown and nearly dry. The potatoes were of the red variety, sometimes called the peach blows. The seed was selected, and in a fine and apparently healthy state. We opened one of the hills most affected with the disease, and found the seed sound and apparently healthy. Some of the new set potatoes were about the size of a robin's egg, and looked well. So far as we have observed, the disease appears to commence at the upper part of the vine.

We invite the particular attention of farmers to this subject. We hope that such careful and accurate observations of the commencement and progress of the disease, the present season, may be made and recorded, by men of judgment, as will lead to some more conclusive indications than have been heretofore obtained, of its origin and causes, and that they may result in the discovery of some efficient and adequate remedy for the appalling evil—an evil that threatens the destruction of a crop which affords one of our most abundant and most wholesome articles of food.—*Worcester Spy.*

ANEMONE—ANEMONE CORONARIA.

"Not a tree,
A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains
A folio volume. We may read, and read,
And read again, and still find something new,
Something to learn, and something to digest,
Even in the humble weed."

The Anemone is a species of Wind-flower, and is cultivated as a Florist-flower. It was imported into Europe in 1596, about the same time of the Ranunculus. Anemone Coronaria is the Poppy, or Garland-flower, is a native of the Levant; but Anemone Hortensis is a native of the most elevated parts of the Continent in Siberia, Switzerland, Germany, and the most Northern parts of this Continent, and is more hardy than the Ranunculus. The management of the one is applicable to the other, and the single and semi-double are held in as high estimation as the double, but the colors must be brilliant and distinct. The roots resemble in some respects Ginger, and the flowers bear a family resemblance to the Clematis; the brilliancy of their colors makes them indispensable in all well regulated gardens.

The following criterion of a fine Anemone is extracted from the London Encyclopedia of Gardening, page 1029:

"The stem should be strong, elastic, and erect, not less than nine inches high. The blossom, or corolla, should be at least two and a half inches in diameter, consisting of an exterior row of large, substantial, well-rounded petals, or guard-leaves, at first horizontally extended, and then turning a little upward, so as to form a broad, shallow cup, the interior part of which should contain a great number of long and small petals, imbricating each other, and rather reverting from the centre of the blossom; there are a great number of the blossom; there are a great number of small, slender stamens, intermixed with these petals, but they are short, and not easily discernable. The color should be clear and distinct, when diversified in the same flower, or brilliant and striking, if it consists only of one color, as blue, crimson, or scarlet, and in which case the bottom of the broad exterior petals is generally white; but the beauty and contrast is considerably increased where both the exterior and interior petals are regularly marked with alternate blue and white, or pink and white stripes, &c., which in the broad petals should not extend quite to the margin."

The soil most suitable is a rather light and sandy loam; still this plant is by no means tenacious of the soil planted in, being easily suited. The best time to plant them is in October, when they will bloom in April, and if shaded, will keep their brilliancy for a long time. The Anemone can be brought to a bloom in any month in the year; but those planted late, and protected with a layer of manure, are decidedly the best flowers, and those planted at other seasons will degenerate. The roots of the Anemone are generally sold by the ounce, but can be purchased by the hundred, if selected by name, which in general is the dearest way. One hundred can be purchased at about five dollars, or fifty dollars per thousand. The reason assigned for selling by the ounce, is that the well grown roots are larger, and the purchaser can divide them to suit his fancy, for every piece will generally flower the first year, with the same facility as other tubers. The Anemone continues growing, after the blooming season is over, much longer than the Ranunculus, being more succulent. They should be taken up just before the leaves die quite down, for if permitted to remain in the ground much longer, they will begin to grow again, which will materially injure them for the next season. To raise from seed, you must select from some double flowers, and arrange them the same as Ranunculus; but they should never be grown in the same bed often, as the soil deteriorates. This family contains above two hundred with names, quite enough to supply any reasonable person with all the colors his desire could wish.—*West. Farmer.*

RENOVATING FRUIT TREES.

I am not aware that the following experiment has ever been tried by others, but it may be the means of preserving many a valuable tree from otherwise inevitable destruction. Seven years ago, I had under my care a very old Green Gage plum tree: the heart of the tree was completely gone, and nothing remained but a few sickly branches, quite unable to bear fruit, and it was evident that unless some immediate remedy could be applied, life must quickly depart. I procured two barrowsful of rich loam, one of common road-sand or scrapings, and three of fresh cow-dung; incorporating them well, and applying it to the tree; covering up the trunk to the height of three feet. This was done in April, and on examining the tree the following summer, I found that the old branches had made some strong young wood, and continued to grow, and bore some of the finest Green-Gages I ever saw. The mixture gradually works its way down, and in a year or two is no detriment to the appearance of the tree. I am again trying the same experiment, with every prospect of a favorable result.—*J. L. Snow, in Gard. Chron.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, July 23, 1845.

VISIT TO THE FARM OF LOVETT PETERS, Esq.

From Southboro' to the North part of Westboro' we passed to the farm of Lovett Peters, who we found buisy with his men among the hay, but not so buisy as to prevent him from taking us over his place, which we found well managed in the old fashioned way, more for profit than for fancy, every thing having the appearance of substantial comfort rather than display.

Although our respected friend numbers five years more than three score and ten, it is not "all labor and sorrow" with him, for he appears to enjoy a green old age, and we doubt whether many young men would get much advantage over him in an ordinary day's work; at any rate, if he cannot effect as much with his own hands as he could fifty years ago,—every thing upon his farm comes under his cognizance; he looks well to all the minutæ of it, and nothing escapes his attention.

His farm contains about 180 acres, well stocked with fruit trees of his own planting and grafting. It is situated partly on a gently swell of land bordering upon a beautiful pond, (a fine sheet of water,) a portion of it a meadow and flat plain land adjoining the same. The situation is very fine and embraces some variety of soil, with stones enough for fencing, and some to spare—many of them have been worked into walls from time to time, with which the whole farm is substantially fenced. Instead of butter, as formerly, milk is now one of the principal products of the farm, which is sold on the premises for the Boston market.

Our readers will perhaps recollect of a little controversy in the N. E. Farmer some time back upon the mode of raising calves, between "Skim Milk" and "Anti Skim Milk." As our friend Col. Peters was one of the parties, and advocated and practices the mode of raising calves on skim milk, we had a desire to see some of the animals that he had reared in this way. We should have been very glad of the company of Anti-Skim Milk while we made an excursion to the pasture to examine Mr. Peters' herd of cows; they are certainly cows of superior order, and hard to be beat by any 15 cows in the country, whether raised on skim milk or not—or of whatever breed. They are large, well proportioned, handsome animals, well fed, with all the appearances of good milkers. As to the particular breed, it would be difficult to say what blood predominates, for it has been the practice of our friend to breed with such animals as pleased his eye without troubling himself much about their pedigree. We observed the blood of the Durham in some and Aryeshire inothers, mixed with the Devon, or what are called our native stock. Care and attention to animals will do much for their appearance, and no doubt the particular care the cows receive in winter, in feeding, cleansing and shelter, and in summer, a plenty of good pasturage, pure water and gentle treatment, are some of the causes of their superiority: every one of them would command the highest price. Mr. Peters does not compel his cows to nibble and pull up the roots of the grass to keep themselves alive, but having a plenty of first rate pasturage they are not permitted to crop too close, but are shifted from pasture to pasture, so that they are not obliged to go home at night half satisfied, with the disposition to break out into the cornfield or garden during the night to satisfy their hunger—as we have sometimes seen cows disposed when kept on short allowance. The best policy is to keep cows well, and this may be done if the pastures are not overstocked, and particular attention is paid to their comfort. Mr. Peter excels in the management of cattle, and we feel much indebted to him for many hints upon the subject which have been published in the Farmer from time to time; and we shall still feel thankful for any further communication he may be disposed to make; for the councils of age and experience are worth a great many theoretical opinions without them. We found one species of fruit in great abundance and perfection about the house of our friend which we think has been too much neglected among the multiplicity of fruits of recent introduction, that is the Black Mulberry. It is an old fashioned fruit, but none the worse for that. When fully ripe they are delicious; by laying old sheets under the tree and giving the limbs a gentle shake they are easily gathered. We ate them to our hearts content, and wondered we had so long neglected what was so highly esteemed in youth.

FARM OF GEORGE DENNY, Esq., WESTBORO'.

We have before noticed the improvements which this gentleman has made, and that are still in progress on his extensive meadow lands. On each succeeding visit we have been more and more gratified and interested; what was considered doubtful at first in relation to the possibility of reclaiming some portion of the meadow, on acconnt of the supposed impossibility of lowering the water sufficiently, has now been reduced to a certainty; for notwithstanding the supposed level of the meadow, the little stream that conveys the water through it has been straitened and excavated below, so as to lower the water over the whole meadow, at least eight inches in addition to what had already been done. He has now perfect control of the water, and 30 acres of wet, unproductive land has become sufficiently dry for agricultural purposes, and the business of preparing the rough surface and bringing it into a state for grass, is in rapid progress. To effect this, it is necessary to go over it with a bog hoe and cut up and turn over the tussocks which are collected in heaps and dried, and then burnt upon the ground, which, with the roots and wood not worth carting, produce a great quantity of ashes.

A portion of his meadow has been let to Irishmen to bog, dry and burn, and pare the edges of the ditches, at the rate of $28 per acre. We were astonished to see the quantity of ashes produced when the heaps had been burned; we should judge there would be sufficient to cover the whole surface of the ground half an inch thick, which must prove a powerful stimulant to the succeeding crops. In the evening the contractors set fire to a long range of heaps, which, being very dry, burnt freely, making quite a brilliant sight. These sections, now under the process of bogging and burning, will be ready to seed down to grass in August, and we see no reason why Mr. Denny may not realize all that he has ever anticipated in the shape of heavy burdens of grass and other crops.

We were shown a piece of carrots and another of corn, which had been sown on the meadow, as experimental, and promised well. Potatoes have been found to produce abundantly—but grass will be the most profitable crop for the meadows when fully reclaimed.

A bog and alder swamp, in close proximity to the house, has been thoroughly drained within the last three years, and is now converted into a most productive garden, where a great number of Pear and other fruit trees have been set the present season, and where we saw every variety of garden vegetable in great luxuriance and vigor, and many small fruits in progress. One would suppose a location for a dwelling house, surrounded on all sides by low lands and swamps would be anything but desirable, but the proprietor had the whole work of draining in his mind's eye; a plan was formed which has been steadily pursued from the commencement of his operations until now, and his unceasing efforts are on the point of consummation—these waste places are becoming fruitful gardens and fields, where soon every thing will grow "that is good for food, and pleasant to the eye."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 19, 1845.

From M. P. Wilder, President of the Society, Seedling Lilies, from Lilium Lancifolium album, presumed to have been crossed with L. speciosum—of the same stock of those exhibited at former meetings; two plants in pots; Lilium lancifolium punctatum; Magnolia grandiflora; Fuschias Exoniensis, Chauverii, Frostii, Lanei, Gigantia, and Gem; Erica Hartwellii, second time in bloom this season; Achimenes longiflora.

From Messrs Hovey & Co., Ipomæa Learii a splendid new climber, with deep blue flowers 4 inches across; also Gloxinia rubra, bicolor variegata and seedlings, Achimenes picta, Lilium lancifolium, album and punctatum, roses of several new kinds, carnations, picotees, &c.

From Wm. Kenrick, by Miss Russell, a superb basket of flowers, one fine large bouquet and three small ones including a great variety of flowers.

From J. L. L. F. Warren eleven fine bouquets, Dahlias, White Lilies, roses, and a variety of cut flowers.

From Capt. Josiah Lovett, 3d, a great variety of seedling Picotee Pinks from seed obtained at Joseph Breck and Co's; some of them very fine.

From S. R. Johnson, Carnation and Picotee Pinks, a fine display; Double flowering Pomegranate and other cut flowers.

From Wm. Meller, two bouquets, carnations, and a variety of cut flowers.

From Parker Barnes, Pinks, Verbenas and one fine Fuchsia.

From Samuel Walker, a fine specimen of Yucca filimentosa; Cimicifugia; four bouquets; and cut flowers in variety.

From Messrs. Winship, Pinks, Roses, herbaceous and shruby plants in variety.

From J. T. Buckingham, Nasturtiums, Hollyhocks; a fine branch of the Tartarean Honeysuckle in fruit, and cut flowers.

From John Hovey, five Bouquets, Lilium Japonicum, Carnations, &c.

From Joseph Breck & Co., Picotee and Carnation Pinks, and a great variety of annual and perennial flowers, filling eleven stands.

From Edward Allen, two plants of Gloxinia speciosa.

The Committee award to Miss Russell a premium of two dollars, for a basket of flowers, and one fine large bouquet.

For the Committee, Joseph Breck.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

The Committee to award the Society's Premiums on Carnations and Picotees, award the first premium (for 8 distinct varieties) of $5, to J. Breck; 2d do. (for 8 distinct varieties) of $4, to Hovey & Co. For the best display, premium of $3, to J. Breck.

Samuel Walker, William Meller, John Arnold, Jr. Committee.

VEGETABLES.

A peck of early potatoes, of very large size, and one dozen tomatoes, large size, from A. D. Williams, Roxbury.

Four cucumbers, of open culture, (first of the season) from John Hovey, Roxbury.

Wm. B. Kinsley, *Chairman.*

The report on Fruits is unavoidably omitted until next week.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending July 20.

July, 1845.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 14	64	97	71	S.
Tuesday, 15	71	90	84	E.
Wednesday, 16	75	85	74	E.
Thursday, 17	72	94	75	E.
Friday, 18	70	84	78	N. W.
Saturday, 19	61	82	68	E.
Sunday, 20	64	83	72	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 21, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 625 Beef Cattle, 2600 Sheep and 600 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—We reduce our quotations—Extra, $5,50. First quality, $5 a 5,25. Second quality, $4,75 a 5. Third quality, $4,25 a 4,75.

Sheep.—Dull. Lambs from $1,25 to 2. Old Sheep from $1,33 to 2,25.

Swine.—Old Hogs 4 1-2 for Sows; 4 3-4 for Barrows; Shoats, 4 and 4 1-4, and 5 and 5 1-4. At retail 5 and 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 25 a 0 00 per bushel. Red Top 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 7¼ to 8c.—Southern, 6½ a 7c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The business of the week past was confined to the wants of the trade, with no unusual demand.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 52 a 53—Southern, round yellow, 50 a 51—Southern flat yellow, 48 a 50—do. do. white 45 a 47—do New Orleans, 40 a 47—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 65 a 70—do. Southern, 63 a 68—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00 — Northern do. 39 to 40—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 24 a 26—Bran, 17 a 18.

FLOUR. The market continues to droop for common Flour, of which the stock is mostly composed. The best brands have experienced no decline.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, $4 62 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 37 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low l'd new $4 50 a 4 62—Alexandria, wharf, 4 50 a 4 62—Georgetown, $4 75 a 4 87—Extra do. 5 00 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $4 50 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 62 a 4 87— do fancy brands, $5 00 a 5 50—Ohio, via Canal, $4 25 a 4 75—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 12 a 2 25.

PROVISIONS. Steady sales for vessels' use and home trade continue to be made at the range of quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $9 50 a 10 00—Navy—$8 75 a 9 25.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 50 a 00 00—do Clear $13 75 a 14 00 do. Mess, $12 50 a 13 00—do Prime $10 37 a 10 75—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½ —do South and Western, 8 a 8½— Hams, Boston, 00 a 0 —Southern and Western, 9 a 9½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 6 a 8—do new milk, 7¼ a 8½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The new clip continues to come in pretty freely, and sales to a moderate extent have been made at the quoted prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 42 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 38—Do. 3-4 do 35 a 36—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 -1-4 and common do 30 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22— Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 00 a 00 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 00.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

HAY TOOLS.

The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of Hay and Harvest Tools, which will be sold at low prices for cash, viz :

500 doz. Dunn's Scythes, also Taft & Sons, and other manufacturers.
100 doz. Bush Scythes.
50 " Cradle do.
50 " Sickles.
300 " Snaith's various sorts.
600 " Rakes do.
100 " Revolving Horse do.
200 " Hay Forks all sizes.
100 groce Austin's and other Rifles.
100 " Scythe Stones.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 10, 1845.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work ; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

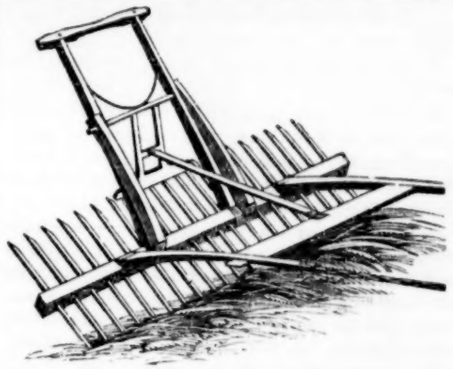
These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak ; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
June 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan ; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
May 7.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen., on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality ; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.
May 28, 1845.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.
April 30.

SCYTHES, SNAITHS AND RIFLES,

Of the best descriptions, constantly on hand, at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market steet, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Man Grown by Guano and Electricity.—The New Haven Courier tells the following capital story:

A citizen of this place while recently on a tour in the State of New York, was induced to make himself one of the audience of an itinerant lecturer who was holding forth upon the efficacy of electricity as applied to vegetable productions.

In the course of his harangue, *guano* was incidentally alluded to as a powerful agent in quickening the growth of plants; and the effects of this and electricity were displayed in such glowing language, that the auditory soon imagined themselves standing in the midst of a field, and endeavoring to measure the height of the grain before it was out of reach. The whole assembly were in a fine state of enthusiasm, and swallowed down the wonders revealed to them with opened mouths and starting eyes, when a plain-looking old farmer arose, and, with apparently much diffidence, begged leave to confirm the lecturer's statements, by the relation of an incident which he had recently witnessed, and to which he was a party.

"I have," said he, "a very bad boy, named Tommy: he's given us a good deal of trouble, and having tried various methods to reform him without success, I told my wife that it would be best to try something that was new, and rather more severe. Accordingly we agreed to shut him up at night in the barn. Well, one night while Tommy was roosting with the cattle, and I was in bed, there came on a tremendous thunder storm. It lightened sharp enough to put out a man's eyes, and the thunder never was beat. Feeling rather uneasy about the boy, I got up early in the morning, and went out to see how he fared. As I was going to the barn, I met a man most eight foot high coming towards me. I had never seen such a tall critter in all my life before, and I began to feel sorter scarible at having him about my premises.

"Hollo!" says I, as soon as I could speak, "who are you, and what are you doing in my barn-yard?"

The strange looking animal answered in a little squeaking child's voice, "Why, father, it's me—don't you know Tommy?"

"You!" says I; "why, Tom, how on airth did you get stretched out so long in one night? Why, you're growed as tall as all out doors, don't you know it?"

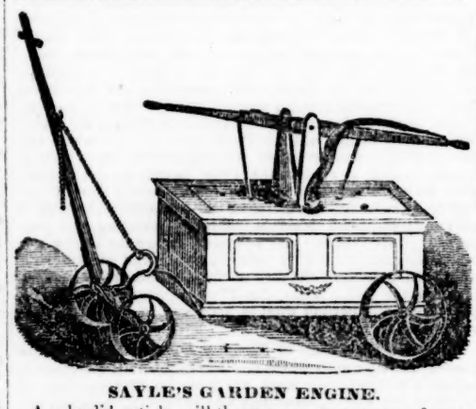
"Why, yes, father," says he, "I s'pose I have, for last night I slept on them bags of guano you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together just did the business."

The effect of this story upon the audience was indeed electric. Peal upon peal of laughter followed, the people went off every way, and the next day the lecturer upon electricity and guano was among the missing.

To Make Water Cold for Summer.—The following is a simple way of rendering water almost as cold as ice: "Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water, be surrounded by one or more folds of coarse cotton cloth, to be kept constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be produced, this is common. Let every mechanic or laborer have at his place of work, two pitchers, with lids or covers, the one to contain water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather."

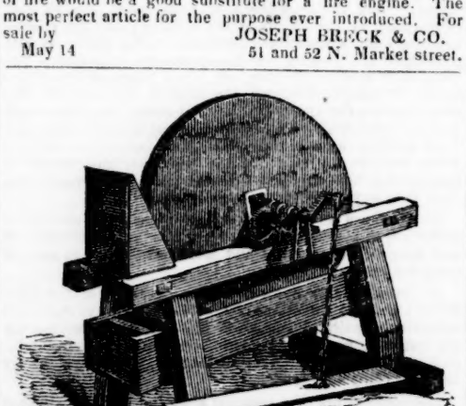
Be Economical.—Save all you can. You need not be poor forever. Who are the rich? Very generally they are those whose only capital at one and twenty was a fund of industry and economy. They were not too proud to do any humble labor that brought cash into their pockets—nor did they suffer it to depart without an equivalent. Young man, why cannot you follow in their footsteps, and meet their success? You have energies—arouse them. You have talents—bring them out. You have ambition—kindle it into a flame. As true as you live, if you cherish unworthy pride in your bosom, and fear to soil your hands and tan your skin, you will never rise a step higher than you now are. Stir yourself, then—earn and save—dig, and keep digging, and you *must* prosper.—*Portland Trans.*

The Snakes.—The Maine Farmer puts in a plea for the snakes—says they are early risers—eat cut worms, bugs, &c. We never kill any but speckled snakes. We have got the impression that they are all more or less poisonous, if they would own it.—*Prairie Farmer.*



SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
May 14 51 and 52 N. Market street.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub oil low is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen SPRUCE POLES, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 SPRUCE POLES, 10 to 30 feet in length; CEDAR POSTS, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.
Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.